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1. Industry in the Kolomna Area

a. In 1945, the cement works at Kolomna (55°5'N, 38°49'E), about 100 km SE of Moscow, employed 2,200 workers, 800 of which were PWs. Three shifts were worked, seven days a week. The cement factory had two cement drums and consumed 60 tons of coal daily. The largest cement works in Russia is situated some 30 km north of Kolomna. It is called the Gigant works and has four cement drums.

b. Munitions Works.

There is also a large munitions works at Kolomna which manufactures fuzes for shells, etc. Five German technicians with their families are employed at these works but no PWs.

2. Rail car Factory at Lublino (suburb of Moscow).

2,000 Russians and 1,000 PWs were employed in 1947 at the rail car factory at Lublino making buffers and other parts for railway cars. In July 1947, lathes, drills, and other machines were brought to the factory from Germany, but were mostly unserviceable because of the way in which they had been dismantled and transported.

3. a. A textile factory employing 8000 workers is situated near the railway station of Vyshni Volochek on the Leningrad-Moscow line.

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b. The spinning shop was a 4-story building, 400-500 meters long, 150 meters broad, and equipped with spinning machines of British, American, and German manufacture. The British and American machines were of the 1910-12 pattern, but the German machines were new and of the 1936 pattern. The weaving shop was a one-story brick building, 600-700 meters long, 200 meters broad, and contained 1600 weaving machines. All machines were electrically operated; the current came from a power plant a few hundred yards east of the railway station. This power plant was 4-stories high, 200 meters long, 50 meters broad, and equipped with an unspecified number of dynamos and 6 boilers. Each boiler was 7 meters high and 6 meters in diameter. The power plant serviced the textile factory, the railway station, and all the workers' flats in the vicinity. Approximately 200 PWs and 200 civilians worked three 8 hour shifts.

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c. As the output of the power station was insufficient for factory demands, the electricity supply was supplemented by a mobile power plant on railway cars in a siding on the factory site. This mobile plant consisted of six cars, on each of which was the name "Washington". Approximately one ton of coal, which comes from the Donetz Basin, was used per hour. A certain amount of peat which was cut by the PWs was burned with coal in both power plants.

d. The daily output of this textile factory amounted to 10,000 meters of cloth. Raw materials came from southeast Russia and finished products were sent straight to Moscow. In addition to the above-mentioned textile plant, the following factories were situated at Vyshni Volochek:

- 2 textile factories
- 1 gas works
- 1 distillery
- 1 brick works
- 1 brewery

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4. A rubber factory is located at Tsarev, 40 miles upstream from the Volga-Achta confluence. The factory produced chiefly inner tubes of varying sizes. During 1944 and up to September 1945, high-grade inner tubes were produced with the raw material coming from Allied Lend-Lease deliveries. The factory had to stop production in September 1945 because of cessation of Lend-Lease arrangements and work was recommenced in January 1946 after the arrival of German chemists and experts on Buna rubber production. Output was 1000-1500 inner tubes daily.

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5. A factory producing detonating fuses is situated at Byelokalitvenskaya, 20 miles south of Kamenskaya. One meter of every 4000 meters produced was cut out and sent for testing. Faulty or low-grade fuses were earmarked for civilian consumption in mines and quarries. The factory employed 1000 workers.

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6. A new factory for agricultural machinery at Voronezh (51° 40' N, 39° 10' E) commenced production at the beginning of 1947. The factory consists of four buildings, each approximately 100m long and 40m broad. Ninety percent of the machinery is of German origin and is electrically operated. The factory employs 800-900 workers.

7. A textile factory is situated at Gavrielyam (Gavrilov Yam?), a small town 40 km east of Yaroslavl. Machinery is of German and American origin. Four hundred workers are engaged on three 8-hour shifts.

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8. A factory producing aircraft engines is located in the northern suburb of Rybinsk (58° 1' N, 38° 41' E). Finished products are taken in wooden boxes to the river Volga, where the factory has its own harbor. Three to four thousand workers are doing three 8-hour shifts. The factory is heavily guarded by MVD troops and PWs are not permitted to enter the workshops.

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9. A new factory producing Buna rubber was built after the end of the war at Voronezh; 2,000 workers are employed, working three 8-hour shifts. Two miles north of Koslov is a factory specializing in the production of screws, particularly screws with a thin layer of aluminum for shipbuilding purposes; 1,100 workers, inclusive of PWs, are employed and daily output consists of 3 to 4 carloads of screws.

Note: Koslov is presumably the same as Michurinsk (52° 55' N, 40° 30' E).

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